Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.
Dr. Channing.

Printed and published once a week, by JOHN [illegible], Publishers of the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1830. [VOL. XI.....NO. 549

TERMS.....The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows: Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 12½ cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

Miscellaneous.

From the New-England Review.

AUTUMN

We shall not write a sentimental article upon this venerable and threadbare subject. We think, however, that our readers ought to be apprised of the fact that summer has departed, with all its deep unvarying greenness—its fierce sunshine and its nights of insupportable heat and musical musquetoes—and that autum is before us, breathing lightly, but even now perceptibly, the breath of change upon the beauty of nature. Some of our forest trees are already changing, very slightly indeed, but still enough to show that the brown spoiler is among them.

And we welcome the time of autumn. 'Tis a season of thanksgiving and beauty and exceeding joy. Talk as we may of the country atmosphere of France, and the soft blue heavens of Italy, they suffer in comparison with the glorious Indian summer of New-England. Then it is that our forests and our hanging hill sides are coloured with dyes deeper and richer than any which Claude or Poussin ever mingled—varied and magnificent as if the rainbow of a summer shower had fallen among them, stretching away to the dreamy haze of the horison, shaking their bright leavees against the sky like birds poising upon their golden wings in the mid air; or swaying in waves of blended gold and shadow before the passing wind!

But an autumn sunset—the blending of heaven's own glory with the rich beauty of earth—it is like a dream of a better world. The sun goes down behind the hill or the forest, and the clouds that waited like vessels around him glow with the remembrance of his glory; every light wreath of vapor changes to a golden pavillion fitted for the abode of angels and the first great star of evening burns through the glory of sunset—

"A diamond set in gold."

Oh! we have gazed on a scene like this until changed and purified and made better by its communion with nature in her exceeding beauty; and passing away from the dull images of earth, our spirit mingled, in imagination, with the mysterious intelligences of heavens.

THOU MUST DIE.

When we bring to mind the awful sentence, which has been passed upon every creature inhabiting this ball of earth, how insignificant appear the low pursuits which agitate the toiling race of men! He who has been for a series of years, building airy castles and preparing for future enjoyment, who has been filling his barns with plenty and his stores with abundance, how is he astonished, when to him is sent this awful summons! His proud projects vanish into emptiness, and more worthless than chaff appear, those base designs of grandeur, which have called forth all the energies of his mind. Not so with the Christian, who,

"Has made the statutes of the Lord
His study and delight."

To him death comes not unlooked for. He knows it is the lot of our frail nature, and he rejoices in it as the road to blessedness. Sustained by the hope of glory, he sinks not under the rendings of pain; the agonies of disease are considerud as the price of his passport to a happier state, and resigned he receives the cup of affliction. The death of a Christian is the revival of faith. Those who stand at his bedside, who behold him throw off the shackles of mortality—"his countenance beaming with smiles and his lips uttering praise," must surely be convinced that he has followed no "cunningly devised fables," and even sceptics might be induced to wish that their exit might resemble his.

An Irishman having a cold, ascribed it to his sleeping all night in a lot with the gate open.

Currency—Treasury Notes.—We rejoice to see the citizens of this State beginning to take stepts to put down the circulation of *Treasury Notes* and *Duc Bills*, which have so long disgraced our State—injured our currency—defrauded our citizens, and violated our Constitution.

The merchants and other citizens of Salisbury have been the first to act in this matter. They held a meeting on the 18th November, at which they adopted a sensible and pertinent report on the subject, from a Committee appointed for that purpose, and also resolved, that after the 1st of January next, they will not receive, or pay out in the way of trade, any of the *due bills* issued by the States of South Carolina and Georgia:—that after the 1st of March next, they will not receive, or pay out in the way of trade, of the *due bills* issued by the State of North Carolina. They appointed a Committee of three gentlemen to procure from the Mint, or elsewhere, by the 1st of March next, such an amount of change as may be necessary for the business of Salisbury, consisting of cents, dimes, half dimes and twenty-five cent pieces, and have requested all persons wishing to obtain such change to deposite with the committee, by the 1st of January, such amount as they may want, in bills, equivalent to specie.

The citizens of Salisbury have asked the co-operation of the citizens of other towns and villages in the State in these salutary measures to improve our currency. Their call will not, we hope, be in vain. There is, at present, a orying evil, which calls for an effectual remedy. It is felt here seriously. The citizens of Fayetteville have a deep interest in the matter, and will, doubtless, respond to the invitation of Salisbury. *N. C. Journal.*

Accident.—The Hon. Edmund Deberry, the Member of Congress from this District, had one of his legs broken, in this Town on Monday last, by a bale of Cotton falling upon it. This accident will probably, deprive the District of the benefit of his services, in Congress, for some weeks. *ib.*

An Awkward Mistake.—A mistake of rather an awkward description occurred a few evenings ago to a couple of youthful lovers, residing not far from Chelmsford. The unfortunate swain, it appears, had incurred the displeasure of his mistress's father, who forbade him to enter the house, and laid strict injunction on his daughter not to pass the 'threshold' without leave. This she obeyed to the letter, but hit upon an expedient to gratify her lover also, by breaking a square of glass in the pantry window, through which many

"A long long kiss—a kiss of youth and love." Had been given. Three times had the square been replaced, and four times had it been broken; when Miss attributing it to the cats, her father concealed himself in the place in order to watch. About ten o'clock, the lover appeared, with a 'slow and cautious step," which the master hearing, put his face to the aperture to ascertain who was coming at that 'unhallowed hour, and the swain mistaking it for "his soul's soft treasure" saluted him with the 'heart's token." The whiskered face made him start. "By heavens!" thought he, "it is not you—it is somebody else." and soon the direful truth flashed upon him in the shape of the sturdy farmer and an old musket. A parley now ensued, and the mistaken swain agreeing to pay the glazier's bill, he was allowed to depart.

Love & Poetry—Should there be in this enlighted age any incredulous person who still denies that love is productive of poetry and that of the *sweetest* kind, let him read and ponder upon the following tribute of a Dumfries lover, to the charms of his fair one:

"Oh honey is very sweet,
But sugar it is sweeter,
And my love as far excels sugar.
As sugar does saltpetre."

DOCTOR FRANKLIN.

Dr. Franklin was the first Philosopher who succeeded in obtaining electricity from the clouds. This he did by means of a common kite, to which an iron point was affixed. To the lower end of the hempen string was attached a piece of silk cord, to prevent the electric fluid from passing off; and where the hempen string terminated, a key was fastened. He afterwards used to repeat this experiment, and collect the fluid in bottles and jars. This circumstance gave rise to the followiug anecdote.

While he was ambassador to the English court, a lady, who was about to be presented to the King, noticed his exceedingly plain appearance, and inquired who he was. "That madam," answered the gentleman, on whose arm she was leaning—"*is Benjamin Franklin, the ambassador from North America.*" "The North American ambassador, so shabbily dressed!" exclaimed the lady. Hush madam, for heaven's sake!" whispered the gentleman, "*he is the man that bottles up thunder and lightning!*"

Beautiful extract.—The Parsee, the Jew and the Christian.

By Dr. F. A. Krummacher.—A Jew entered a Parsee temple, and beheld the sacred fire; what said he to the priest, do ye worship the fire? Not the fire, answered the priest; it is to us an emblem of the sun, and of his general heat. Do ye then worship the sun as your god? asked the Jew. Know ye not this luminary also, is but a work of that almighty Creator?

We know it, replied the priest; but the uncultivated man requires a sensible sign, in order to form a conception of the Most High. And is not the sun, the incomprehensible source of light, and an image of that invisible Being, who blesses and preserves all things?

The Israelite thereupon rejoined:—Do your people, then, distinguish the type from the original? They call the sun their God, and descending, even from this to a baser object, they kneel before an earthly flame? Ye amuse the outward, but blind the inward eye, and while ye hold to them the earthly ye withdraw from them the heavenly light! Thou shalt not make unto thee any image or any likeness.

How then do you designate the Supreme Being? asked the Parsee.

We call him Jehovah Adonia, that is, the Lord who is, who was, and who will be, answered the Jew.

Your appellation is grand and sublime, said the Parsee, but it is awful too.

A Chritian then drew nigh and said—We call him *Father*.

The Pagan and the Jew looked at each other and said—Here is at once an image and reality; it is a word of the heart, said they.

Therefore they raised their eyes to heaven and said with reverence and love—OUR FATHER! And they took each other by the hand, and all three called one another *brothers!*

A few questions asked and answered, according to our way of thinking.

Who is the best man? Not he who makes the greatest show, or the most noise. But he who does the most good at the least expense.

Who is the best Farmer? Not he who has the largest farm or the most land. But he who does all his work at *the right time, and in the right way.*

Who is the best Lawyer? Not he who makes the most *writs*, gets the most *money*. But he who has the most *knowledge*, and uses that knowledge *honesty.*

Who is the best Politician? Not he who *rides the fence* till he sees which side is the *strongest*, or who intrigues with the *ignorant*, the *vicious*, and the *profligate*, to get himself into office. But he who reads *candidly*, imparts the information he has acquired *honestly*, and is *faithful* in all situations. *N. H. Post.*

Some mischievious wags, in a northern city lately, pulled down a Turner's sign and put it over a Lawyer's door: which read "all sorts of turning done here."

Female Society.—If there is any recreation, which more than all others tends to preserve the moral senses from pollution, the affections from being corrupted, the social feelings from going to decay—to 'raise the manners and improve the heart,' it is in the frequent intercourse with sensible and well educated females. I do not mean now that these advantages are to be sought for or expected in the crowded ball room or in fashionable parties. These are too often the hotbeds where the rank weeds of dissipation shoot up in their deadly luxuriance and wither the seeds of virtue. It is rather in the exchange of thought in the hours of social intercourse, that the influence of woman delights, cheers, and improves. Here there is no artificial excitement to lend a false glory to her cheek, or a deceitful volubility to her tongue. I value far higher, one hour passed in the society of an intelligent, accomplished female, than all the giddy scenes of the Theatre or Ball-room—I had rather stand in the shadow of such a woman by moonlight, than promenade Broadway with the most fashionable belle in the city. *N. Y. Constellation.*

There is scarce any profession in the commonwealth more necessary, which is so slightly performed, as that of a schoolmaster. The reasons whereof I conceive to be these. First, young scholars make this calling their refuge: yea perchance before they have taken any degree in the university, commence schoolmasters in the country, as if nothing else were required to set up this profession, but only a rod and ferule. Secondly, others who are able, use it only as a passage to better preferment, to patch the rents in their present fortune, till they can provide a new one, and betake themselves to some more gainful calling.—Thirdly, they are disheartened from doing their best by the miserable reward which in some places they receive, being masters to the children, and slaves to the parents. Fourthly, being grown rich, they grow negligent and scorn to touch the school but by the proxie of an usher.—*Fuller.*

A dashing widow, of great beauty, *et cetera* accidentally fell from a boat in the deepest part of Saratoga lake, whereupon three of her admirers, all of whom had the dyspepsia, jumped in, determined to rescue her or perish. What renders the affair very remarkable, the lady floated on the surface without the least danger, whereas the gentlemen would all certainly have gone to the bottom, had not one of them climbed to the top of her hat, and the other two taken refuge in her sleaves. *Com. Adv.*

An American drummer having strolled from the camp, approached the English lines, and before he was aware, was seized by the piquet, and carried before the commander on suspicion of being a spy, disguised in a drummer's uniform. On being questioned, he honestly told the truth, and declared who and what he was. This not gaining credit, a drum was sent for, and he desired to beat a couple of marches, which he readily performed, and thus removed the commander's suspicion of his assuming a fictitious character. 'But my lad,' said he, 'let me now hear you beat a retreat.' 'A retreat!' replied the drummer, 'there is no such beat in our service.'

Wholesome advice to Young Men. Begin life with the least show and the least expense possible; you may at pleasure increase both, but you cannot easily diminish them. Do not think your estate your own while any man can call upon you for money and you cannot pay; therefore, begin with timorous parsimony. Let it be your care to be in no man's debt. Resolve not to be poor; whatever you have, spend less. Poverty is a great enemy to human happiness; it certainly destroys liberty, and it makes some virtues impracticable and others extremely difficult.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PAPERS.

COLOMBIA.

Colombia is still likely to be vexed with the struggles of personal ambition, and BOLIVAR—whose words are full of patriotism and self denial, but whose acts all, latterly, seem to tend to his own personal and permanent elevation—is the cause of all the bloodshed and misery which this country is suffering under. The following letter, copied from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, gives a concise statement of the recent occurrences in colombia:

"MARACAYBO, Oct. 18, 1830.

Our communication is again stopped with Bogota, much to the disadvantage of this place, and to ourselves individually. Rio Hacha has declared itself in favor of Venezuela. The views of Bolivar can no longer remain in doubt; that he aimed at absolute power is most certain. A vessel from Curacoa, belonging to Carthagena, touched at Rio Hacha, not knowing the change that had taken place. She was taken possession of and sent here where she arrived this morning. There was found on board of her, confidential correspondence from many of Bolivars officers at Curacoa, who were sent there in the hope of making a revolution in Venezuela in favor of Bolivar. One letter from General Briceno Mondez (a connection of Bolivar) says there is little hope of effecting a change in Venezuela, but advises him to have done with the foolish idea of a constitution and liberty, and proceed to establish his authority by force—which advice, if Bolivar follows it, will probably bring him to the fate of Iturbide.

"At the date of our last accounts he was at Mompox, on the Magdalena, on his way to Bogota where a revolution had been effected in his favor, and a complete overthrow of the liberal party. The city was besieged 20 days, and in storming the bridge leading to the town, 300 were killed. Civil war has thus commenced in this devoted country, and our only hope is, that it may not continue. General Urdaneta is at the head of the Government till Bolivar arrive, and General Briceno was in possession of the Vallies of Cucuta. Jose. Gooding had not arrived there on the 16th of Sept., but was daily expected.

"Here all is perfectly quiet at present, and as this place is important as a key to New Grenada, Paez has sent some of his most faithful troops, the Llaneros, to garrison the place. As for business, it is at a complete stand. It is somewhat sickly."

It appears that Paez intends actively to oppose Bolivar's usurpation; and we cannot think it will be of long continuance.

SPEECH OF TALLEYRAND.

The Prince de Talleyrand, upon his presentation to the King of England, addressed His Majesty in the following terms. "Sire.—The King of the French has chosen me to be the interpreter of the sentiments with which he is impressed towards your Majesty. I have accepted with great satisfaction a mission which brings my long career to a close so honorable. Sire, after all the vicissitudes of my lengthened days, after all the various changes of fortune, which, during forty years, so fruitful in events, have chequered my life, nothing could have been more greatful to me, nor have more fully accomplished my wishes, than the appointment which brings me again into this happy country. But how great is the difference between the two periods! The jealousies, the prejudicies that so long divided France and England, have given place to esteem and enlightened friendship. Common principles of policy unite the two nations still more closely. England, moreover, concurs with France in repudiating the principle of interfering in the internal affairs of its neighbors; and the Ambassador, of a Monarch, called to the throne by the unanimous voice of a great people, feels himself perfectly at his ease in a land of liberty, and near a descendant of the illustrious House of Brunswick. I rely with confidence, Sire, upon your favorable acceptance of the offices with which I am charged, and solicit your Majesty to receive the homage of my profound respect."

Political.

WELL DONE MAINE.

We are favored with the following from a correspondent in Maine.

EVENING OFFICE, BATH, Nov. 24.

Edward Kavanaugh is elected!

REPUBLICANISM TRIUMPHANT!

☞ Lincoln Congressional District has been true to herself, and elected for the next Congress a representative decidedly opposed to an injudicious tariff, and one who will, on all occasions, be found the firm supporter of our Commercial interests, and the friend of the national administration. We congratulate our friends on this result. Here are the votes from all the towns except three, Litchfield, St. George and Cushing. They will increase the majority.

	Kav'gh.	Shaw.	Scat.
Bath,	134	49	81
Phipsburg,	2		113
Georgetown,	47	2	16
Woolwirh,	14	58	
Wiscasset,	59	181	
Topsham,	99	93	89
Westport,	36	20	
Dresden,	55	45	
Bowdoinham,	41	66	2
Richmond,	37	50	
Brewdom,	40	68	
Boothbay,	123	109	
Edgcomb,	93	66	
New Castle,	95	82	
Nobleboro',	205	21	
Jefferson,	117	60	
Waldoboro',	105	171	
Camden,	75	87	
Hope,	45	19	
Bristol,	190	127	
Bremen,	29	30	
Thomaston,	232	98	
Alna,	46	104	
Whitefield,	69	42	
Friendship,	31	00	
Warren,	130	30	
Union,	54	52	
	2048	1496	356

U. S. Telegraph.

ONE AND INDIVISIBLE.

Our north western brethren seem determined to desert the ancient common wealth, if they can find any way to withdraw from her protection. The complaint of the 'nullifyers' is, that there is such an odious inequality in Virginia—such a predominance of the slave holding influence, that by remaining subjected to the new constitution, their rights will not only be insecure, but they will become 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' to the aristocrates of the east. And how do they propose remedying this imaginary grievance? Reader, can you divine? If you cannot, we will tell you. They propose attaching themselves to Maryland, where the very inequality of which they complain, prevails to a greater extent than it does in Va. under the new constitution. They will not consent to be transferred to Pennsylvania, where neither of the grievances of which they most loudly complain exist. But they must seek protection in Maryland. No other state, strange it may seem, will insure their privileges, and secure to them a just participation in the administration of the government. Are there not other motives, known only to a few designing demagogues, to which this desire of being transferred to Maryland, and to Maryland alone, can be traced? We have heard it surmised, but we cannot think it true, that there is a political manœuvre connected with this business, calculated to effect the vote of Maryland at the ensuing Presidential election. Maryland is about equally divided on the Presidential question; so near so indeed, that the dominant party dare not look to a general ticket, for fear of losing the entire state. The north-western corner of this state contains, it is supposed a majority decidedly favorable to Mr. Clay. These votes, transferred to the existing Clay interest in Maryland, will, it is calculated according to what we have heard intimated, enable his friends to resort to the general ticket system, and thus carry the whole state for Mr. Clay.

We repeat, that we place no faith in this supposed project. It is true, the Clay party are desperate, and will resort to any and every means to carry their point. They still cling to the hope, that the whole west will go for Mr. Clay. They tell us that they do not yet despair of New York, and their eyes are favorably fixed even upon N. Jersey and Pennsylvania. At least so they tell us. If, then, these are their calculations, shall we be surprised at their playing a deeper game to carry the whole state of Maryland, and perhaps add at the same time one or two to the number of her electoral votes? *Pet. Old Dominion.*

We observe several of the Clay papers in other states, quoting from a New York paper called the "Age." There may be a paper of that name published once or twice a fortnight in this city, but it is read by nobody—has no circulation—is without authority, and not even known to the people who "do the elections." We suspect, however, the whole is a trick, if not something else. *N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

OLDEN TIMES.

From the Virginia Free Press, Nov. 17.

A friend placed in our hands, a few days ago, a copy of 'The Pennsylvania Gazetteer,' published in Philadelphia, Oct. 4th, 1775, found among the papers of Gen. Washington at Mount Vernon. It is printed on a sheet of demi, very little larger than common writing paper; and is almost entirely filled with Gen. Gage's account of the 'attack of the redoubts and intrenchments on the heights of Charlestown, June 17, 1775,' and details of events connected with our revolutionary struggle. The most interesting reminiscence, however, is a correspondence between General Washington and General Gage. The letters of our revered chieftain exhibit an eloquence and true politeness which a good heart and a good cause will always inspire. We are sure our readers will peruse them with feelings of pride and veneration for the character of a man who seemed destined by Heaven for deeds of glory and greatness.

[The following letters are published by order of the Honorable Continental Congress.]

HEAD QUARTERS,
Cambridge, August 11, 1775.

Sir: I understand that the officers engaged in the cause of liberty and their country, who by the fortune of war have fallen into your hands, have been thrown indiscriminately into a common goal, appropriated for felons; that no consideration has been had for those of the most respectable rank, when languishing with wounds and sickness—that some of them have been even amputated in this unworthy situation.

Let your opinion, sir, of the principle which actuates them be what it may, they suppose they act from the noblest of all principles, a love of freedom and their country. But political opinions, I conceive, are foreign to this point. The obligations arising from the rights of humanity, and claim, of rank, are universally binding and extensive (except in cases of retaliation.) These I should have hoped, would have dictated a more tender treatment of those individuals, whom the chance of war had put in your power.—Nor can I forbear suggesting its fatal tendency to widen that unhappy breach, which you, and those ministers under whom you act, have repeatedly declared your wish to see forever closed.

My duty now makes it necessary to apprise you, that for the future I shall regulate my conduct towards those gentlemen, who are or may be in our possession, exactly by the rule you shall observe towards those of ours, now in your custody.

If severity and hardship mark the line of your conduct (painful as it may be to me,) your prisoners will feel its effects. But if kindness and humanity are shown to ours, I shall with pleasure consider those in our hands only as unfortunate, and they shall receive from me that treatment to which the unfortunate are ever entitled.

I beg to be favored with an answer as soon as possible, and am, sir, your very humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency Gen. GAGE.

Boston Aug 13, 1775.

Sir: To the glory of civilized nations humanity and war have been compatible; and compassion to the subdued is become almost a general system.

Britons, ever pre-eminent in mercy, have outgone common examples, and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon these principles, your prisoners, whose lives by the laws of the land are destined to the cord, have hitherto been treated with care and kindness, and more comfortably lodged than the King's troops in the hospitals; indiscriminately, it is true, for I acknowledge no rank that is not derived from the King.

My intelligence from your army would justify severe recrimination. I understand there are of the King's faithful subjects, taken some time since by the rebels, laboring like negro slaves to gain their daily subsistence, or reduced to the wretched alternative to perish by famine or take arms against their King and country. Those who have made the treatment of the prisoners in my hands, or your other friends in Boston, a pretence for such measures, found barbarity upon falsehood.

I would willingly hope, sir, that the sentiments of liberality, which I have always believed you to possess, will be exerted to correct these misdoings. Be temperate in political disquisition; give free operation to truth, and punish those who deceive and misrepresent, and not only the effects but the causes of this unhappy conflict will be removed.

Should those, under whose usurped authority you act, control such a disposition, and dare to call severity retaliation, to God, who knows all hearts, be the appeal for the dreadful consequences. I trust that British soldiers, asserting the right of the State, the laws of the land, the being of the constitution will meet all events with becoming fortitude. They will court victory with the spirit their cause inspires, and from thence the same motive will find the patience of martyrs under misfortune.

Till I read your instructions in regard to prisoners, I conceived that I had acted under the King; whose wishes, it is true, as well as those of his ministers, and of every honest man, have been to see this unhappy breach forever closed; but, unfortunately for both countries, those, who long since projected the present crisis, and influence the councils of America, have views very distant from accommodation. I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant, THOMAS GAGE.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Cambridge, August 19, 1775.

Sir: I addressed you on the eleventh instant in terms which gave the fairest scope for the exercise of that humanity and politeness which were supposed to form a part of your character. I remonstrated with you on the unworthy treatment shown to the officers and citizens of America, whom the fortune of war, chance, or a mistaken confidence, had thrown into your hands.

Whether British or American mercy, fortitude and patience, are most pre-eminent—whether our virtuous citizens, whom the hand of tyranny has forced into arms to defend their wives, their children and their property, or the mercenary instruments of lawful domination avarice and revenge, best deserve the appellation of rebels, and the punishment of that cord, which your affected clemency has forborne to inflict, whether the authority under which I act is usurped, or founded upon the genuine principles of liberty, were altogether foreign to the subject. I purposely avoided all political disquisitions; nor shall I now avail myself of those advantages, which the sacred cause of my country, of liberty, of human nature, gives me over you. much less shall I stoop to retort an invective. But the intelligence you say you have received from our army requires a reply. I have taken time, sir, to make a strict inquiry, and find it has not the least foundation in truth. Not only your officers and soldiers have been treated with a tenderness due to fellow citizens and brethren; but even those execrable parricides, whose councils and aid have deluged their country with blood, have been protected from the fury of a justly enraged people. Far from compelling or permitting their assistance, I am embarassed with the numbers who crowd to our camp, animated with the purest principles of virtue, and love of their country. You advise me to give free operation to truth, to punish misrepresentation and falsehood. If experience stamps value upon counsel, yours must have a weight which few can claim. You best can tell how far the convulsion, which has brought such ruin on both countries, and shaken the mighty empire of Britain to its foundation, may be traced to these malignant causes.

You affect, sir, to despise all rank, not derived from the same source with your own. I cannot conceive one more honorable than that which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the purest source and original fountain of all power. Far from making it a plea for cruelty, a mind of true magnanimity and enlarged ideas would comprehend and respect it.

What may have been the ministerial views which have precipitated the present crisis, Lexington, Concord, and Charlestown, can best declare. May that God, to whom you then appealed, judge between America and you. Under his providence those who influence the councils of America, and all the other inhabitants of the United Colonies, at the hazard of their lives, are determined to hand down to posterity those just and inviolable privileges which they received from their ancestors.

I shall now, sir, close my correspondence with you, perhaps forever. If your officers or your prisoners, receive a treatment from me different from what I wished to show them they and you will remember the occasion of it.

I am, sir, your very humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

General GAGE.

Mr Van Buren.—This gentleman, as Secretary of State, is charged with the foreign negotiations of the United States, and under his auspices the treaty with the Turkish Sultan, which opens to us the commerce of the Black Sea, and the treaty with England, which restores to us the British West India trade, have both been concluded. They are treaties of incalculable value to the United States, and the honor acquired by their negotiation, great in itself, is rendered still greater by the inability of Mr. Adams, "that regular bred diplomatist," to negotiate them in his time. Mr Van Buren has been called by certain editors, "the Magician;" and whether the acquisition of the Turkish, and the recovery of the British West India trade, are to be cited as instances of his magical powers we know not; but certain it is, they are proofs of [illegible] powers, and will give the Secretary of State, under whose auspices they were concluded, a place by the side of those Secretaries of State as Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. *St. Louis [illegible].*

Legislature.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

It will be seen from reference to the account of Legislative proceedings, that important business begins to accumulate on the Speakers' tables. Among the most weighty matters as yet submitted to the consideration of the members, and not before noticed by us, may be mentioned, the bill to provide for the erection of a Penitentiary, the bill to form a new county in the West, by the name of *Yancey*, the bill to vest the appointment of Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, in the free white men of the State, the proposition in relation to the construction of a public Market Road from the Narrows of the Yadkin to the town of Fayetteville, and last, though not least, the Resolutions submitted by Mr. WORTH, in relation to the Tariff, in which the violence of the South Carolina politicians is justly reprobated.

On Tuesday, a very animated discussion took place in the House of Commons, growing out of the contested Constitutional right of AMOS WEAVER, one of the members returned from Guilford county, to his seat in the Legislature. The case was this. Mr. Weaver was a Licentiate (as it is termined) of the Methodist Church, and in that character frequently preached. On the day after the election, he resigned the authority empowering him to preach, though had he not have done so, it would have expired by its own limitation, before the Legislature met. Mr. LONG of Halifax, submitted a Resolution declaring that the seat of the sitting member should be vacated, inasmuch as by the 31st Article of the Constitution of the State, he was clearly disqualified. This Resolution was referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, who reported in favor of the incumbent and on the question to concur in this Report, the debate alluded to, took place. It was opened by Mr. LONG, who spoke at considerable length and with much energy on the Constitutional question, maintaining that the case in controversy came clearly within the operation of that instrument, and advancing many arguments in illustration of his position. He was replied to by Mr. WEAVER, in an ingenious and ingenuous manner, in which he rested his defence mainly on two grounds: 1st. That though he had occasionally preached, he was not a Clergyman within the meaning of the Constitution, having never received any compensation for preaching, nor having ever had the pastoral charge of a congregation. 2d. Admitting that he was in the exercise of "the pastoral function," that having relinquished that calling, he was no longer obnoxious to the Constitutional prohibition. Mr. HENRY followed in a most eloquent strain against the right of Mr. Weaver to his seat, and drew a vivid but frightful picture of the consequences resulting from an intermingling of Ecclesiastical with Political affairs. He was replied to by Mr JOSEPH A HILL who argued with his usual ability the Constitutional question, contending however, that the present was not such an one as the framers of the Constitution intended to guard against. The debate was closed by Mr. WHEELER, who was also in favor of concurring in the Report.

The question on concurring with the Report, (equivalent to vacating the seat of the member) was determined in the negative as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Bell, Bogle, Brooks, Brown, Brower, Buie, Burgin, Bush Carter, Clark, Clemons, Cooper, Cox, Dodson Donnell, Dowd, Dumas, Edmonston, Ellison, Fleming, Flowers, Foy, Fredrick, Gary, Gaston, Gause, Haley, Harper, J. A. Hill, Hooper, W. Horton, J. Horton, Irion, Lawson, Little, Lloyd, Moore, M'Affe, M'Neill, Pearson, Phillips, Powell, Purcell, Smith, Stephens, Stockard, Stokes, Swanner, Tatham, Uzzle, Wadesworth, Wheeler, White, & Williams—54

Nays—Messrs. W. J. Alexand, E. Alexander, Allison, Arrington, Barnhardt, Barringer, Bateman, Blair, Bragg, Branch, Bryan, Bynum, Calloway, Chesson, Dozier, Glenn, Grantly, Gwynn, Henry, T. Hill, Hilliard, Houlder, Jackson, Jarvis, Jones, Kendall, Larkins, Lenoard, Lilly, Long, Loretz, Love, Marshall, Mebane, Mhoon, Monk, Morris, Mullen, Murphy, M'Gehee, Nicholson, O'Brien, Orr, Polk, Rand, Boades, Rowe, Sasser, Sawyer, Shipp, Sikes, Simmons, Singleton, Skinner, Sloan, Smalwood, Spaight, Spurgin, Stedman, Walker, Watts, J. Weaver, Webb, S. Whitaker, J. Whitaker, Whitley, Willey Wilson, Winston, Wiseman, C. Wooten, Worth, Wright, Wynne, & Ziglar.—77.

An elaborate and very able memorial has been presented from the Trustees of the University of the State, which we will hereafter publish, in which the present condition and future prospects of the Institution is pourtrayed in eloquent language. In the conclusion of this document, the Trustees pay the following tribute to the President of the University, to the justness of which all who know him can bear testimony:

"Identified with this Institution, which he has reared with the assiduity, care and tenderness of a Parent for a child, he was uninfluenced by the motives which usually effect other men, repeatedly refused to abandon it for the highest chairs in other Colleges, much more liberally endowed than that filled by him here. To no man can a larger debt be due by this State, if it be estimated by the value of his services, their length, their faithfulness, their ability, their disinterestedness. He finds his reward, (the one most appreciable to him,) in the general reverence, which as he deserves, he possesses, of the seven or eight hundred pupils whom he has taught; of whom, almost every one acknowledges *him* as his chief benefactor, in the cordial respect of all persons of the community, to whom he has given so many useful members, and in the approbation of his own conscience. We cannot but look to Providence, with an earnest prayer, for prolonged life of such a man as JOSEPH CALDWELL, and that he may for a long time to come, lose neither the capacity, inclination or opportunity of fulfilling where he is, the high functions of his profession. The mind revolts from the thought, that the venerable and venerated Apostle of Science and virtue, should in the natural life of his frail body survive the child of his mental labors for *thirty four* years—that he should now be compelled to abandon the scenes of his studies and usefulness through such a long course of time, and seek another abode, after witnessing the downfall and ruin of that Institution which has thus engaged his undivided attention, and from which he has shed abroad through the land, the lights of knowledge, of science, of social duty, public virtue, private probity and Christian piety.

On Friday last, the bill introduced by Mr Williams of Martin, having for its object to limit the sessions of the Legislature to six weeks, was taken up for consideration and after some debate, in which Messrs. J. B. Hinton, M'Kay and Martin opposed, and Messrs Meares and Williams advocated its passage, was rejected by the following vote:

Against the passage. Messrs. Barnes, Blackwood, Boddie, Cowper, Davenport, Gudger, Guion, Hare, Hall, Harris, Hawkins, Hill, Hinton (of Beaufort) Hinton (of Wake) Hoke, Howell, Jennings, Jones, Kerr, Lindsay, M'Kay, Martin, Matthews, Montgomery, Perkins, Ramsey, Spaight, Selby, Sherard, Simmons, Sneed, Williams (of Franklin) Wilson.

In favor of the passage. Mess. Beasley, Bonden, Coldwell, Crump, Dick, Dickinson, Gavin, M'Daniel, M'Entire, M'Farland, M'Neill, Marshall, Meares, Melchor, Mosely, Moy, Murchison, Newland, Ray, Vanbook, Walton, Ward Welch, Williams (of Martin.)

In addition to the above summary of the proceedings of the legislature, copied from the Raleigh Register, we give the following which may be of interest to some of our readers.

SENATE.

Bills introduced.—By Mr. Newland, a bill to repeal part of an act passed in 1828, to appoint commissioners on the road from Watauga in Ashe county to the head of John's river in Burke: also, a petition praying permission for K. Jarrett and others to erect a dam across the Catawba in Burke.

Monday, November 29.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill directing the Supreme court to be held alternately at Raleigh and Statesville. Mr. Caldwell of Rowan moved to strike out Statesville and insert Salisbury. It was opposed by Mr. Caldwell of Iredell and Mr. Newland, and was negatived, by the committee. The bill was then reported to the Senate and passed its 2nd reading, 33 to 25 votes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

November 25.

Bills presented — By Mr. Hooper, a bill to amend an act passed in 1828 to appoint commissioners on a part of the road from Morganton to Avery's Turnpike in Burke. By Mr Whitaker, a bill to repeal part of an act passed in 1828 authorizing J. Welch of Haywood to erect gates, &c. By Mr. Loretz, a bill to prevent obstructions in certain water-courses in Lincoln. By Mr. Pearson a bill to amend an act passed in 1829 fixing the fees of Clerks and Sheriffs. By Mr. Hooper, a bill to vest the right of electing clerks in the free white men of the State. By Mr. Shipp, a bill to amend an act altering two of the county courts of Lincoln and a bill to repeal an act passed in 1821 to increase the number of jurors in the Superior Court of Lincoln. By Mr. Polk, a resolution was submitted for the appointment of a select committee to procure all the documents relating to the first declaration of independence made by the freemen of N. Carolina, &c. &c.

The Resolution was adopted without opposition.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

FAUGH W. SULLIVAN, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of West Point, in the State of Virginia, vice Eugene Sullivan, deceased.

WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, to be Surveyor for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, vice John Slocum, deceased.

WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Key West, in the Territory of Florida, vice Algernon S. Thruston, removed. *Telegraph.*

Col. *Robert Love* of this State, and Mr. *Finlay* of Pennsylvania, Commissioners on the part of the United States, for running and designating the boundary between Louisiana, the Territory of Arkansas, Mexico and Texas. [illegible] Reg.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Salisbury:

DECEMBER 14, 1830.

☞ The absence of both the Editors of this paper, is the reason why there is so little editorial matter in to-days paper.

By Sunday Night's Mail.

The legislature of this State has been doing but little of interest since our last, save the election of several important officers. Among these a Treasurer, and Senator in Congress.

On Saturday the 4th, Robert H. Burton was elected Treasurer for the ensuing year, in place of Wm. Robards, resigned. The vote stood thus:

	1st.	2nd.	3d.
Burton, - -	82	93	100
Mhoon, - -	93	97	92
Scattering, - -	17	5	2

On Monday the 6th, the Hon. Wilie P. Mangum was elected Senator in Congress for six years next ensuing the 4th of March. The talents and ability of Judge Mangum will give to N. Carolina the standing which she ought to have in our national Congress. His politics are orthodox—of the true old Jeffersonian School. The ballotings in addition to those in our last stood for

	5th.	6th.	7th.
Mangum, - -	86	96	103
Owen, - -	97	86	84
Scattering, - -	14	12	8

James Grant was re-elected on Tuesday, Comptroller for the ensuing year.

Mr. Bynum has introduced resolutions denying the right of Congress to carry on works of internal improvement, in the territory of the States. We hope they will pass the legislature. If each of the Southern States were to pass similar resolutions, then, we might hope to see the Tariff repealed and the dangerous practice of expending the money of the people of one portion of the Union for the benefit of another. Mr. Bynum deserves well of the State, even, should his exertions for the interposition of the authority of the State fail. Our limits will not permit us to speak, as fully, upon this subject as we could wish.

University of North-Carolina.....Our University has arrived at a crisis which is truly lamentable, and which would fill our minds with serious apprehension for the future character, moral, literary, and scientific, of North Carolina, if we relied less than we do upon the intelligence and patriotism of the Legislature. We cannot, however, believe that this institution, which has been the nursery of a great majority of our most useful and distinguished citizens, and which has contributed in a greater degree than any other cause to give us what little elevation we possess in the confederacy, will be permitted to languish any longer: especially when the Legislature may prevent such a catastrophe merely by loaning a sum of money on good security. We understand an eloquent memorial has been presented to the legislature, on the subject of the embarrassed condition of the University. It is said to be from the pen of Judge Ruffin, who, as one of the *alumni* of the institution, of course feels a deep filial affection for his *alma mater*, and seeing her reduced to such an extremity would naturally give vent to his feelings in a strain corresponding with the occasion, and with his eminent talents.

A part only, of the memorial has reached us, which will be found under the head "Legislature."

Colonial History of the U. States.....In another column of this paper will be found an "Extract from documents accompanying" the late Message of the Governor of South-Carolina, communicating information of much interest to all who are desirous of seeing a correct History of these States, while they were subject to the British Crown. It has always been supposed that many valuable materials for composing a History of this country, not to be found elsewhere, could be obtained in the public offices in England: and the researches of Mr. Cruger, who has gone, in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature of South-Carolina, to make an examination, have been successful in discovering much useful and curious information relative to the colonies.

It is hoped that North-Carolina will throw off her supineness, and her indifference to State character: that the fact so long unknown, but recently promulgated, of her having been the first to abjure allegiance to the Crown of England, may stimulate her to aspire to a higher rank than her modesty has hitherto claimed: and that she may imitate her sister in her efforts to procure the materials of a complete and correct history.

Census of Wake County.—Owing to the luring temptation of *rich land* and *Gold* at the West, which have been too great to be withstood, the population of this County has increased but little for the last ten years. At the last Census we had 20,102 inhabitants, and now we have only 20,407.

Bal. Register.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COURIER & ENQUIRER.

We give below some extracts from our intermediate foreign dates. The article from the *Times* on the state of Ireland, presents a view of the situation of things in that country for which we were not prepared, and we would not be surprised if the party in favour of dissolving the union with England, were to present so formidable a front in the course of a short time, that the Ministry will be compelled to grant all they ask, short of a dissolution of the union. The peculiar state of the public mind in England, will have a tendency to give strength to the liberal patty in Ireland.

From the Times.

Ireland.—Much and long as we have had reason to value the communications of a Dublin friend, a letter from whom will be found in this day's paper, we deeply regret that his correspondence has thus been renewed, because the subject of it is no other than a re-commencement of Irish troubles, political as well as social.

We yesterday alluded to the condition of a great multitude of wretched beings in Ireland, ejected from their hovels, because the patch of ground annexed to each no longer grew votes as plentifully as potatoes.

These people are in a state of distress sufficient to wring the most obdurate heart, and to appeal the boldest. There is nothing in the world left for them to fear but death, far more tolerable than an existence from which every gleam of hope is excluded Execrating the whole race of landlords, by whom they have been first ensnared, then abandoned and cast out, there is no degree of vengeance, or form of aggression against property, which they are not eager to execute.

It is difficult to conceive an instrument more fitted to the accomplishment of any purpose to which force may be necessary, than the presence and desperation of such a body of inevitable malcontents as these.

Unfortunately, the opportunity is not wanting, for a call upon the popular tastes and resentments of Ireland; and there seems as little reason to expect that the powers of excitement now at work throughout the country will let drop so tempting an occasion.

If poor laws had been established to maintain the myriads of pauper families at home, or funds been provided to convey them to a quarter where elbow room was more abundant, and rents but trifling the matter whereon intrigue and disaffection had to opperate in Ireland might have been so reduced, as to deprive political contingencies elsewhere of whatever was most formidable in their aspect and their influence, and Belgium might have achieved her separation from Holland, as she did in another century from Spain, without the fear of engendering mischievous sympathies amongst the bulk of the Irish people.

Now, however, it need not be disguised that the question of a repeal of the Union has been broached in every part of Ireland,—has met crowds of partisans among all classes of her inhabitants,—is pushed with characteristic activity, subtlety, and success, by Mr. O'Connell and a crowd of indefatigable coadjutors,—and must of necessity move onwards to a crisis which skilfully or rashly seized will perpetuate the United Kingdom or destroy it. So much is wrong in the relations between rich and poor in Ireland, that every evil, however remote from those relations, may nevertheless be brought to bear upon them, and insensibly to aggravate their pressure. So a multitude exasperated by hunger may hope that every approach to change will tend to alleviate pangs which overpower them: and problems, which perplex the minds of statesmen, may thus come to be determined by the empty stomachs of the poor. We beg to repeat, that in our humble opinion too much attention cannot be bestowed by the King's Ministers and by Parliament on the nature and progress of this growing spirit on the other side of the Channel; nor can measures too early or too decidedly be employed for the frustration of its objects.

From the Times.

FRANCE.

Since the Chamber of Deputies had adjourned its sittings, in order to allow its numbers to be completed, the journals, which had before a kind of concurrent jurisdiction with the tribune, have erected themselves into its substitute. The boldness with which they decide on public measures, or the authorative tone with which they support or oppose systems of national policy, is greater than that of the most violent orators in the Chamber, and produces probably a greater effect on the people.

But though the journals and the popular branch of the Legislature agree in some respects, in others they widely differ. The Chamber, before its late adjournment, seemed to have been reconciled to the Ministry, and to have cherished the fond hope of a long continuance of its own existence, without a fresh general appeal to the electoral colleges under a modified electoral law. The journals, on the other hand, are, for the most part, opposed to both. With very few exceptions, they are as hostile to some of the Ministers of Philip I. as they were to those of Charles X. and clamour loudly for a dissolution of the present Chamber as they did for that packed with the creatures of M. de Villele. The Government, in the interest of its own stability and power, seems not to have acquired the least influence over the organs of public opinion by the late liberal distribution of places among the journalists.

There is more to be lamented, when the immense influence of the daily press is taken into account. Guaranteed in its uncontrollable freedom by the new charter, and worked with the restless energy of ambition and faction by the most ardent spirits of the country, it must be too powerful for any ministry or any legislative body. Even when under comparative restraint, it excited such abhorrence against the last dynasty, that it succeeded in overthrowing it. It does not, as in England, follow public opinion—it leads it. It confers popularity or covers with disgrace at its sovereign pleasure, and often with little reference to the real merits of the parties. In short, in the present excited state of the public mind, it would be too powerful for the Government or the Chamber, if it continued to direct its assaults upon either or both.

How, then, does this irresistible and irresponsible power of *journalism*, view the present Cabinet and the present Cabinet and the present representative Chamber? In general with distrust and aversion. The *Journal des Debats* is the only paper which frankly declares for those bodies, and endeavours to employ their *vis inertiae* to arrest the movement of the revolution. All the other journals of extensive circulation, such as the *Constitutionnel*, the *Courier Francais*, the *Journal du Commerce*, and the *National* support particular members of the Cabinet, but object to its general contexture, and join in demending a speedy dissolution of the Chamber. The Keeper of the Seals, M. Dupont de L'Eure, the Minister of War, Marshal, Gerard and M. Lafitte, (a Cabinet Minister without a portfolio,) are the objects of their unceasing eulogy; but Baron Louis, the Minister of Finance, M. Guizot, the Minister of the Interior, M. Dupio, the Duke de Broglie, and General Sabastiani, are no less objects of attack.

If we were required to name an orator on the left side, whose talents and eloquence had long defended the constitutional cause, but who now approaches in unpopularity the unenvied eminence of M. de Peyronnet himself, we should mention the celebrated advocate M Dupin. Of all the reputation which he had acquired in the ranks of the old opposition, or in defending the press against the assaults of the Bourbons, he has not brought a shred to the new cabinet, and we observe many of the popular journals exerting themselves to prevent his re-election. Baron Louis has grown too old amid changes of Governments, without changing his inclination to serve existing power, to be a favorite with the people, who love consistency. The Duke de Broglie is always allowed to be an amiable and enlightened man; but he is a high-minded Peer, and, moreover, a descendant of the old noblesse. What sympathy can he, therefore, have with the Bavoux and Corcelles, who occupy the *mountain* in the Chamber, or how can he be appreciated by the interested demagogues who direct the republican portion of the press? Count Mole has likewise the demerit of being a Peer, a man of family, and an old servant of Bonaparte and the Bourbons. With respect to M. Guizot, no objection can be made on the score of ancestry, family connections, or previous official rank: but he is considered a political theorist, little acquainted with practical affairs, and is accused of throwing the ministerial costume over the professor's gown, in order to gratify his personal ambition, and to dispense places to the scholastic disciples or literary friends.

In all these charges moderate men would find no real objection against the Ministry. Their resistance to a sudden change of institution—their attempts to hang a drag on the wheel of revolution in its downward career,—their preservation of good faith with foreign Governments, particularly in abstaining from interfering in the affairs of Belgium—their endeavors to check the appetite for blood in the lower orders by a mitigation of the penal code—are by sensible men regarded as so many titles to confidence and esteem. But it is otherwise with the republican party, and the journals which direct it; and therefore they loudly demand a change of councils.

The same unpopularity attaches to the present Chamber of Deputies. It is considered as not having fulfilled its mission, because it did not at once abolish the Chamber of Peers,—because it did not vote for a revision of the magistracy,—because it did not alter the laws of the press,—because, in fine, it did not pass a radical law of election, and then retire to make way for a second National Convention. The Chamber of Peers is always treated with sovereign contempt when it is not thought worthy of more active hostility. "The poor Chamber Peers!" says one of the popular journals; "nobody thinks of its existence, in spite of the great cause which it will soon be called upon to decide!" "The people," says the same paper—"the people demand that the hereditary titles of the peerage shall be destroyed;—that there shall no longer be an electoral census;—there shall no longer be shackles on the press:—that there shall no longer be rich places;—that we shall have entire and full liberty as the price of our blood!" In the midst of these unreasonable discontents, the apparent conspiracy of the Chamber, the Ministry, and the Courts, in the humane attempt to cheat the people out of the gratification of their sanguinary vengeance by the premature enactment of a law to save the lives of the ex-Ministers, has exasperated all the previous causes of distrust and suspicion. In these circumstances the returns made at the approaching elections for 130 deputies, and the temper in which the Chamber will meet, cannot fail to have a powerful influence on the fate of the French monarchy.

EXTRACT

From documents accompaning the Governor's Message.

CHARLESTON, 13th Dec. 1829,

SIR—Under an appointment from the Executive Department of the 18th July, 1829, as Agent for the State of South Carolina, to co-operate with Mr. M'Lane our Minister to the Court of St. James, in procuring certain information from the "British Colonial Department" called for by Resolutions of the Legislature, I have made the proper inquires, and shall be prepared to present your Excellency with a detailed Report upon the subject in season for the next Session. This could not have been accomplished sooner, from Mr. M'Lane's not having arrived, and been accredited in this country for some time after, I reached it, and from the delays incidental here to the complicated forms of public business. If would have been impossible for him to make the investigation in person, and although conducted under his auspices it was also necessarily so minute and laborious as to occupy much time. The result has been highly satisfactory in the discovery of many original, curious, and important manuscripts, useful to the purpose contemplated, and certainly not to be met with elsewhere than in the public offices of this country where they have been deposited for safe keeping. Having just concluded the *inspection* of these, I have applied to our Minister to ascertain whether permission would be granted to have some, or all of them *copied*, also, in case such a measure should be resolved upon by the Legislature. The answer to this application will be embodied in the further Report I propose making.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's most obedient servant.

HENRY N CRUGER.

His excellency S. D. MILLER.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15, 1830.

SIR—Referring your Excellency to my communication from London, under date of the 13th December, 1829, I has ten on returning home, to furnish the report then promised.

The Resolutions of the Legislature under which I have been acting, require, that a *list* of such papers and documents in the office of the Colonial Department in England, as relate to the history of this State, beginning with the charter of Charles II. in the year 1663, should be ascertained whether it be practicable to obtain *copies* of the same, and what will be the probable *amount* that may be required to pay for them.

The information called for was found to be dispersed in various places about London, there being properly no "Office of the Colonial Department," and was attained after a long correspondence, and Thorough knowledge to be acquired alone by personal investigation.

The "Rolle's Chapel Office" is the appropriate Depository for charters, grants, forms of government, &c. Here the charter of Charles II. spoken of is enrolled, and a copy of it may be obtained on payment of office fees.

In "His Majesty's State Paper Office" there are seventeen volumes of "Warrant Books" and "Trade Papers," from October 20th 1663, to December 11th, 1761, through which are scattered numerous warrants, reports and official letters, within the scope of the requisition.

Here also are preserved ten manuscript folio volumes, labelled "South Carolina," relating exclusively to this State. Their contents are a compilation of very miscellaneous material, and in minute portions, so as to admit of being neither detailed nor classified. They consist chiefly of the originals and copies of letters from various persons, including the correspondence of the Governors, and Lieut. Governors of the Colony with the Government in England, and the instructions and reports that passed between them—acts, resolutions, memorials, petitions, and addresses from the Assembly, and from individuals—presentations of grand juries, and affidavits and proceedings in courts of justice—pamphlets and news papers published in Carolina—talks, and treaties with the Indians, accounts of their situation and conduct, and plans for their management—constituting altogether a rich, and authentic mass of information relating to the history and statistics of the colony, its Government and public affairs, climate, products and commerce, from is earliest settlement down to the period of the revolutionary war, when the contents of the public offices in Charleston, were swept away and transferred to their present sepulchres.

In the same office in London, there are ten other volumes, entitled "Plantations General," in manuscript of the folio size. They commence in 1765, and extend to 1774, and contain among other matters, circular orders and instructions from Great Britain for the government of the American Colonies, and of the troops there stationed—accounts of congresses, councils, talks and treaties with the Indians—despatches, reports and journals of offices in the army, and of superintendants of Indian affairs, giving descriptions of the numbers and conditions of their various tribes, their wars, habits and customs, and of the territory in their occupation—estimates and details of Colonial expenses—the correspondence between Governors in America and the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, with maps and charts of the country and papers relative to boundary lines, particularly between North and South Carolina and Georgia, the whole illustrative of the history, both of this and the other United States.

In the "Privy Council Office" the register of the proceedings of the King's council is kept. That part of it which runs from 1663 to 1777 has innumerable entries relative to this State. They consist partly of Reports from the Board of Trade concerning the imports and exports of the colony, and transportation thither of manufactures from Normandy, and Swiss settlers—of the apointment of Governors, and instructions to them, and to the Lords Proprietors—and of the acts of Assembly, and laws of the proprietors, annulled and confirmed. Some of the subjects of these minutes, are, the consideration of the form of government of the colony—the complaints of the inhabitants against the Assembly, and against the Lords Proprietors—the allotment of land among the latter and proceeding to vacate their grant—the taking provisionally the Government into the hands of the crown. Disputes between the council and assembly, and with Georgia, and the Indians about boundaries—the settlement and dividing of the colony into parishes—its mines, products and fiscal concerns—its internal affairs, and foreign relations.

There are besides several volumes of "Plantations Books" in the same building in which the Privy Council Office is situated, containing principally the commissions and instructions to the successive Governors of the different colonies.

The British Museum has moreover a collection in manuscript, of numerous histories, travels, and other accounts of various parts of America, from the date of its discovery to the epoch of our independence.

In answer to the inquiry, whether copies of these documents would be allowed to be taken a communication was received from the Foreign Office to the effect, that copies of those most essential would be granted, but that a detailed list of them must first be presented, and that the copies allowed must be so made as to admit of their being withdrawn, or curtailed at the discretion of the Secretary of State, Every facility, and the most liberal conduct in the matter has in fact been met with, and may be relied on for the future.

With regard to the expense, probably attendant upon procuring copies of the required papers, it is not possible now to form an estimate. The proper course to effect the ulterior objects of the resolutions, would seem, the employment of an agent, whose office it should be in the first instance, to ascertain if any, and which of the documents contemplated are in existence in the archives at home.—This it was not in my power to do, as the appointment with which I was honored was not received until the eve of my embarkation for Europe on professional business. Upon going to England he could then select from the abundance there, such portions as might be necessary to supply deficiencies, and the cost, in addition to his compensation, would depend upon the number transcribed.

To rescue these invaluable materials from oblivion, for the purpose of eradicating the errors and filling up the chasms in our records and history, is however an enterprize well worthy the patronage of an enlighteded Legislature, and the opportunity now open invites strongly their prompt intervention.

Most respectfully, your Excellency's obedient servant, HENRY N. CRUGER.

His Excellency S. D. MILLER, &c.

THE MARKETS.

Camden, Dec. 4.....Cotton 8½ a 10, flour $5 50, out of the wagons, Camden Mills, $7 50, wheat $1 1-8, corn 75, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 30 a 62½, bacon 12½.

Cheraw, Dec. 2.....Cotton 8½ a 9½ flour, 5½ a 6½, corn 62½ a 75, brandy peach 40 a 50, do. apple 50.

Columbia, Dec. 1.....Cotton 10 to 11, Flour bbl. 6 a 6½, whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 35 to 45.

Twenty Negroes to Hire.

ON the first day of January next, at the Court-House in Concord, I will hire to the highest bidders, the negroes of John F. Phifer, deceased, for the term of twelve months.

ROBT. M'KENZIE, *Adm'r.*

December 5th, 1830. 2t60

New Fashions!!

MR. HORACE H. BEARD would respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and public generally, that he has just received the London Fall Fashions, by way of Philadelphia, which will enable him to cut and make garments after the latest and most approved style. He will continue to do work with his usual punctuality and neatness.

He has removed his shop to the room formerly occupied by Wade W. Hampton as a tailor shop, one door above Austin & Burns' drug Store.

N. B. Mr. Beard returns his most sincere thanks to those who have extended to him their patronage, while he has been in business and hopes by his unremitted attention to merit its continuance.

November 25th, 4tf.

POETRY.

EVE'S BANISHMENT.

She knelt—the ever glorious sky;
Spread its blue wings above—
And angel harps were breathing songs
Of never dying love;
The stainless moon was glancing bright,
Upon the glittering robes of night.

She knelt—the myriad stars looked down,
In their untiring gaze,
Upon the bright and sinless bower,
Her home in happier days:
The sapphire wall of heaven unfurled,
Their banners to the Eden world.

She knelt—the earth lay calm beneath,
The Holy Spirit's smile—
And strains of seraph melody
Stole on her ears the while—
And whispering winds, and zephyrs bland
Her pale and feverish temples fann'd.

She knelt—in its untroubled pride
The waveless stream rolled by,
And glittered in the beamy night
Of the unclouded sky—
And onward passed, in murmuring sweep,
Into the vast and watery deep.

She wept—a curse was on her heart
A curse that could not die,
For the deep sin which rested there,
Was registered on high—
She wept—her seared heart could not bear
The starless night of its despair.

She wept—to leave the sunny flowers
That gemmed the sylvan scene,
And danced like fairy revellers,
Upon the glittering green—
Which almost offered rivalry
Unto the bright and glorious sky.

She wept—that all the shining host
That gazed upon her then,
Should never light her steps unto
That sinless bower again—
But hence her heritage should be,
To toss on life's wild billowy sea.

Salisbury Female Academy.

THE first Session of 1831, will commence on Monday, Jan. 10.

The subjects of study will be Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and the use of the Globes, History, Botany, Chymistry, Natural Philosophy, Mythology, Belles Letters and Astronomy.

The subscriber will be assisted by Misses Emma and Eliza Baker. Additional instructors will be employed, should the increase of the School render it necessary.

The year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each. The terms will be

FOR THE JUNIOR CLASS,

Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, - - - $8 per session.

SECOND CLASS,

The above with Grammar and Geography, - - 10
Any or all of the remaining studies in addition, - 12 50
Vocal and Instrumental Music, 25
Drawing and Painting, - 15

GEO. L. BAKER.

December 1st, 1830. 3t52

If a sufficient number of young Ladies to employ himself and daughters should not be entered, the principal will take a few small boys, to be educated with his own, by his eldest son, under his immediate superintendence. G. L. B

Rowan County.

Superior Court of Law,

APRIL TERM, 1830.

MARY CHAMBERS *vs.* Henry Chambers, Petition for divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made 3 months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for Rowan county, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. Witness, Hy. Giles, Clerk of said court at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1830.

3mt57 HY. GILES, *c. s. c.*

State of North Carolina,

Superior Court of Law,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

BENJ. SHAVER and wife *vs.* Joanna Hartly, Drusilla, Cristens, Alex. Rebecca, Edith, Reuben and Thomas Hartly: Petition for Partition. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Reuben and Thomas Hartly are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. Witness, B. D. Rounsaville, Clerk of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1830.

6t51 B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, *c. s. c.*

The Establishment of the N. Carolina Journal is for Sale.

THIS Office is well found in all the materials and furniture necessary for conducting a Newspaper. It has two good Presses; and besides the Type in common use, it has a quantity of Ornamental, Job and other type, entirely new.

The patronage of the Journal is respectable, and might be much extended.

To a competent person, who would devote a portion of his time and talents to the management of this establishment, it holds out fair prospects of handsome remuneration.

Persons disposed to purchase, will apply to the Editor for terms, which will be liberal and accommodating.

Editors with whom we exchange, will confer an obligation upon us, by the insertion of this notice, in their respective papers a few times.

Fayetteville, Oct. 27th. 2t0

New Goods.

ALEXANDER & COWAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they are now receiving and opening at their Store in Statesville, (the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Shepherd & Simmonds) a general assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable Goods,

consisting of almost every article usually kept in Stores, which were selected with great care, by W. F. Cowan of the above firm, and purchased for Cash, from the latest importations in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Ark; all of which they are determined to sell as *low* for Cash as goods of the same quality can be purchased any where in this section of the State. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, hear prices and judge for themselves. Cotton and other merchantable produce taken in exchange.

They would also, respectfully present their sincere thanks to their friends and the publick for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received of them and hope by close attention, candid and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

ALEXANDER & COWAN.

N. B. Those owing the late firm of W. F. Cowan & Co. will please call and settle the same by cash or note, in order that they may be enabled to close that concern. A. & C.

Sept. 7th, 1830. 6mt60

TIN PLATE Workman WANTED,

CONSTANT Employment and good wages will be given to a first rate

TIN PLATE Workman

of steady and industrious habits, one who is accustomed to work on Tinners Machines.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Salisbury, October, 1830. 41tf

The Subscriber

WISHES to sell his Plantation, situated in the county of Mecklenburg, one mile south-east from Charlotte, containing about

Seven hundred Acres of LAND,

generally of good quality. A Gold Mine has recently been discovered upon the premises. For further particulars, apply to Dr. Samuel Henderson living on the plantation.

THOMAS I. POLK,
Sumter Dist. S. C.

Nov. 5, 1830. 6t 6

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of *Coming Out* of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 15

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

DISSOLUTION

OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of S. Y. Gelston & Co. was dissolved the 1st day of July, by mutual consent. Signed,

FOLGER & LAMB,
SAML. F. GELSTON.

New-York, Aug. 28, 1830. 3t50f

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1829. 11

State of North-Carolina,

In Equity,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

D. STORKE *vs.* Franklin Alexander, Original Bill. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear and answer at the next term of our Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1831, or judgment pro confesso will be had according to complainant's demand. Witness, P. B. Barringer, Clerk of the Court of Equity for Cabarrus county, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept. 1830.

6t53 P. B. BARRINGER, *c. m. e.*

Rags Wanted.

A liberal price will be given, in cash, for clean linen and cotton Rags. Apply to

J. H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, August 14th 1830. 32tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTON,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

Kyles & Meenan

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are now opening their fall supply of

GOODS

which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable and cheap

Broadcloths,	*Groceries,*
Cassimires,	*Cutlery,*
Cassinets,	*Queensware,*
Hats,	*Domestics,*
Shoes,	*Calicoes,*
Saddlery,	*Silks, Sattins,*
Stationary,	*Ribbons, &c.*

Salisbury, Nov. 2nd. 1830 43tf

ATTENTION!

IN consequence of the day appointed for the meeting of the company of the *Salisbury Light Infantry Blues* coming on Christmas, they will parade on the first Saturday before Christmas being the 18th of Dec. 1830.

By order of the Captain,

J. H. HARDIE, *Sec'y.*

November 9th, 1830. 6t49

Rich Red Land, for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the West is anxious to sell the plantation on which he now lives lying in the Forks of the Yadkin near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place to Greaves' bridge. There is about 200 acres in the above plantation, all of which is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling house, out-houses, orchard, &c. on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase the above land can have an opportunity of viewing the premises by calling on the subscriber who may at all times be found on the premises

GILES FOSTER.

November 30th, 1830. 46tf

House and Lots for Sale IN HUNTSVILLE,

THE subscriber will sell or rent his house and lots in Huntsville, Surry county, at the Shallow Ford of the Yadkin. The house is spacious, roomy and convenient. It has eight rooms, six fire places, and all the necessary out-houses, such as stables, barn, kitchen, &c. &c. with a very fine well on the lot. The above house will answer either for a tavern or dwelling house. If sold, the payments will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser or purchasers. A great bargain may be had in the sale of this property. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to Peter Cloyd, Esq. of that place or to Col. Durrett, living near Huntsville or to myself not far from Salisbury.

WM. P. STOCKTON.

November 13th, 1830. 45tf

Ten Dollar's Reward

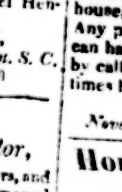
RANAWAY from the subscriber or was kidnapped, a negro woman named JUDE, who was placed on my farm in Rowan county, N. C. She is about 35 years of age, of the common color of negroes. She is stout, well built—of rather a sulky countenance—thick lips, and has lost some of her teeth; she has likewise a scare long ways her rist. Any person apprehending said negro, and lodging her in jail, so that I get her again, or delivering her at my residence in Cabarrus county, shall receive the above reward.

JONATHAN HARTSELL.

Nov. 8th, 1830. 43tf

P. S. Any person purchasing negroes had better examine closely, since I am determined, if she has been kidnapped, to prosecute all concerned to the utmost extent of the law. I think it more than probable that she has gone towards Lincoln county or in that direction. J. H.

Runaway



ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scare occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them.

JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

The Farmers' & Planters' ALMANAC, FOR 1831,

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

rice, per dozen, 75 cents. Single, 10 cents.

Nov. 16th, 1830. 45

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 4f

More New and Cheap GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY,

ARE now receiving and opening at their Store in Salisbury, a desirable stock of

New Style, Fancy and Staple

GOODS,

suited to the Fall and Winter seasons, purchased in Philadelphia and New-York, of the latest Fall importation, which they will sell as low as any GOODS can be had in this part of the country. They respectfully invite their customers and the public generally, to call and examine their assortment, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

All kinds of Merchantile produce will be taken in exchange for Goods.

N. B. H. & L. have a lot back of their Store provided for the accommodation of persons riding to Town, with Racks and Troughs convenient for hitching and feeding Horses

Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1830

Factorage & Commission BUSINESS.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public that the above Business is continued by them as usual, in CHARLESTON, upon *Edmonston's Wharf*, where they are prepared to attend to all business committed to their care, and for the transaction of which their services are now tendered to the public.

Messrs. SCOTT & BRANDON, of Cheraw, will attend to receiving and forwarding Produce or Merchandize consigned to or from our address, and will make advances on the same, or supply Goods when necessary.

CHAS. J. SHANNON will continue to act for us at Camden as heretofore.

H. W CONNER & Co.

Charleston, 1st Nov. 1830. 6t51

N. B. Messrs. *Wilson & Johnston* will also receive and forward any thing directed to their care at Cheraw, for us. H. W. C. & Co.

EBENEZER DICKSON, Boot and Shoe Maker!

EBENEZER DICKSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury, and the neighborhood generally, that he has purchased out the Shoe makers' shop owned by Thomas Mull, Jr. and that he will carry on the business as usual in the same house, where he will be glad to accommodate the old customers and such others as may choose to call on him. His work shall be elegantly and substantially executed. His materials are of the first order, and his workmen the very best that can be procured any where. His work shall not be excelled by any for neatness and durability.

He keeps shoes of all sizes and qualities on hand where strangers passing thro' who may wish to be supplied with shoes, boots, &c. can procure them as cheap as they can be purchased in this section of the country.

He has sent on by Mr. Geo. W. Brown, merchant of this place for a supply of Northern Soal leather of the first quality.

Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1830. 35tf

More Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase during the fall and winter a number of negroes, for which the most liberal prices will be given in cash. He will be found in Salisbury at all times by those who wish to call and see him. All letters addressed to him from a distance will be promptly attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, Oct 26, 1830. 43tf

Notice.

I will hire several valuable Negroes and rent a valuable Plantation lying on the Yadkin River, the former residence of Wm. C. Love, decd. on the 24th of December next; the hiring will take place on the premises. It is desirable to hire and rent to the same person in order that the Negroes may be kept together. The plantation in question, besides the uplands, already cleared, contains a large body of bottom land in a high state of cultivation. The Negroes are valuable and sufficient to work it to advantage. Messrs. William Chambers and William S. Macay will attend to the business as my agents. D. F. CALDWELL, *Guardian.*

November 16th, 1830. 5t49

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN,
SAML. HARGRAVE, } *Ex'rs.*

August 13th, 1830. 38tf

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him *before ten days before* May Court.

April 17th, 1830. A. TORRENCE. 15

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CHANGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 6

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will carry on the

Cabinet Making Business,

in the House formerly occupied by Thomas Holton, as a Tavern: The house is on Main Street a few doors east of the Court-House, where he will carry on the above business more extensively than ever was done in this place.

The materials shall be of the first quality, and his work executed in a durable, fashionable and elegant style; and his prices shall be moderate to correspond with the times.

Orders, from a distance, for

Sideboards; Bureaus; Dining, Breakfast, Card and Ladies working Tables; Secretaries, and working Desks; Candle Stands, Wash Stands, Bed-steads, &c.

will be executed on their notice, and strictly in accordance with directions.

The subscriber solicit the patronage of the public, and hopes he will merit it.

HORATIO WOODSON.

July 14th, 1830. 32tf

N. B. H. Woodson, returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and hopes it will be continued.

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

STAGE FARE, $5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this rout from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronize him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7, P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6, A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7, P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Contractor.*

June 14th, 1830. 23tf

State of North Carolina,

Superior Court of Law,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

JANNA HARTLY *vs.* Benj. Shaver and wife Eliza, Drusilla, Cristena, Alex. Rebecca, Edith, Reuben and Thomas Hartly: Petition for Dower. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Reuben and Thomas Hardy are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte, witness, B. D. Rounsaville, Clerk of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1830. 6t51

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, *c. s. c.*

State of North Carolina,

Court of Equity,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

JAMES SMITH *vs.* Hy. Fenzer: Petition for sale of real estate: In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte, witness, A. R. Caldclaugh, Clerk and Master in Equity of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1830. 6t51

A. R. CALDCLAUGH, *c. m. e.*

State of North Carolina,

CARBARRUS COUNTY

OCTOBER SESSION, 1830.

PHILIP I. OCHLAR *vs.* Thompson Hartsell: Original attachment levied &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion of the Plaintiff, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for 6 weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county Court to be held for the county of Cabarrus at the Court House in Concord on the third Monday of January next and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand and a decree of condemnation &c. 6t51

JAMES G. SPEARS *c. m. e.*

Committed to Jail,

IN Concord, N. C. on Nov. the 17th, a negro boy by the name of BILL, about 24 years of age, dark complexion and 5 feet 6 inches high; said boy says he belongs to Maj. John Bolan of Richmond county in Georgia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WM O. MAHAN, *Jailor.*

November 29th, 1830. 47tf

BLANK WARRANTS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.